

the integument became entirely insensible, the cuticle being whitened and shrivelled, and the spot slightly elevated. I then with a scalpel made an incision about half an inch in length through the whole thickness of the integument. This was done without even feeling the contact of the knife. The capillary circulation seemed not to be materially interfered with, as the blood flowed as freely as it would from a similar wound under ordinary circumstances. The reparative process was also not impaired, adhesion taking place immediately. Three hours after the application of the acid a needle could be thrust freely into the skin without causing pain.

"In the second experiment carbolic acid was applied as before, and ten minutes after a fly-blister was placed upon the spot. The blister remained eight and a half hours without causing any pain, and without producing vesication.

"In two instances I have applied the acid previous to incising a whitlow. The operation was almost painless, but, as the whitlow was in each case of the superficial variety, the test was not entirely conclusive.

"Inhaled in the form of spray, I have found the acid very useful in allaying irritation of the bronchial mucous membrane; coughs which have resisted all ordinary treatment have been immediately relieved, and in the course of two or three days entirely removed.

"I would suggest the use of a strong solution of carbolic acid as a revulsive, in cases in which a continuous impression is desired. While causing but little suffering, it produces an intense hyperæmia of the skin, which persists for eight or ten days, and is followed by desquamation of the cuticle."

Quinia as an Oxytocic.—Dr. JAMES C. HARRIS expresses (*American Practitioner*, April, 1872) his disbelief that quinia originates contractions in the gravid uterus. He states that during the year 1839 he practised in Cedar Bluff, Ala., where during the autumn intermittent fever prevailed to a considerable extent. "In some of these cases," he says, "either from the severity or frequent recurrence of the chills, or both, the pain and aching in the lumbar and pelvic regions were so severe in several pregnant ladies as to produce abortion or premature labour. As cinchona or any of its salts could not at that time be secured in sufficient quantities at any price, I am certain that during this fall and the early part of the winter I attended as many as four cases of premature labour, the result alone of the above-mentioned causes, and heard of the occurrence of at least as many more well-authenticated similar cases in the hands of others. In two of the cases attended by me the children were born during the chill. Late in the fall, still having several ladies under my care suffering from chronic chills and fever, who were pregnant, and threatened at the recurrence of nearly every chill, from the lumbar and pelvic pains, with premature labour, I sent a messenger to Huntsville and purchased two or three ounces of quinia, with which, as soon as it arrived, properly conjoined with calomel or blue mass or morphia, as each particular case appeared to require, I went to work, and soon had the satisfaction to learn that their nausea, vomiting, lumbar and pelvic pains were relieved, and their chills and fever cured. Never since this time have I believed that quinia, as ordinarily administered, possessed any properties that were in the least calculated to produce contractions in the gravid uterus; but on the contrary, under certain circumstances, have always relied upon it as the very best remedy we know anything of to destroy the cause and break up the concatenation of symptoms upon which, among us, abortion frequently depends."

Cæsarean Operations in the United States.—Dr. ROBERT P. HARRIS has, with much industry, culled reports of the Cæsarean operations performed in the United States, and gives (*Amer. Journ. Obstetrics*, Feb. 1872) the following table of these operations performed during or at the close of the first day of labour, showing the value of timely surgical interference. In all the cases but one the child was removed alive.

TABLE OF THE CÆSAREAN OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Which were performed during or at the close of the first day of labour, showing the value of timely surgical interference.
In all of the cases but one, the child was removed alive.

Age.	Year.	Locality.	Age.	Colour.	Cause of difficulty.	Name of operator.	Result to woman.	Result to child.	Cause of death.	Hours in labour before operation.
1	1835	Philadelphia, Pa. ...	26	White	Deformed pelvis	Dr. Wm. Gibson ...	Recovered	Alive		A few hours only.
2	1837	" "	28	"	"	"	"	"		"
3	1838	New York City.....	42	"	"	R. K. Hoffman	"	Dead	Child deformed, and died soon after delivery	Twenty-four hours.
4	1838	Near N. Orleans, La. ...	...	Black	Not any	Drunken midwife..	"	Alive		A few hours.
5	1840	Hamilton, Ohio	...	White	Deformed pelvis	Dr. Cyrus Falconer	Died	"	Peritonitis.....	Less than 24 hours.
6	1846	Thibodeaux, La.....	30	Black	Exostosis.....	" J. A. Scudday	Recovered	Dead	Child feeble, and died soon after delivery	Twelve hours.
7	1849	Thibodeaux, La.....	33	"	"	"	"	Alive		A few hours.
8	1849	Richmond, Miss.	...	"	Ventral hernia ..	B. Harvey	Died in 3 weeks	"	Irritative fever.....	"
9	1852	Wilcox County, Ala. ...	31	"	Impacted head ..	Zacch. Nettles	Recovered	"		Fifteen hours.
10	1854	Oktibbeha, Miss.....	26	"	Deformed pelvis	W. H. Merinar	"	"		Before rupture of membranes.
11	1855	Oktibbeha, Miss.	27	"	"	"	Died	"	Peritonitis.....	A few hours.
12	1856	Richmond, Va.....	23	"	"	Charles S. Mills	Recovered	"		4½ hours actively.
13	1857	Council Bluffs, Iowa	20	White	"	W. F. McClelland	"	"		Early.
14	1861	Hamburg, Ark.	...	Black	"	I. J. Newton....	"	"		A few hours.
15	1863	Jefferson Co., Ind.	...	White	Fibrous tumour	J. W. Conway..	"	Dead	Cause not given	Fourteen hours.
16	1869	Philadelphia, Pa.	31	"	Deformed pelvis	Walter F. Atlee	Died.	Alive	Obstruction of bowels ...	A few hours.
17	1869	Ann Arbor, Mich.	35	"	"	Abram Sager....	"	"	Secondary shock	Eight or nine hours.

White women, 8 Recovered, 5 Children saved, 6
 Black " 9 " 7 " 8
 73¹⁰/₁₃ per cent. of women, and 86²/₁₃ of children saved by operating early.